

COMMENDING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE FOR ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION, MARK M. LOWENTHAL UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, March 20, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mark M. Lowenthal, Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Analysis and Production, who will soon retire from government service for a second time. His first career with the government saw service in both the congressional and executive branches. He began his career with the Congressional Research Service (CRS) after earning a Ph.D. in history from Harvard University. His intelligence, quick wit and ability to work easily with Members of Congress, their staffs, and colleagues in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division at CRS led to his steady advancement in that organization.

As a result of his work as a foreign affairs specialist during this period, Mark was asked to accept a position in the executive branch, at the Department of State. There, he served in the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, as both an office director and a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. He became one of former Secretary of State George Shultz's close advisors during a time of great change in US-Soviet relations, during the era of Glasnost.

After Secretary Shultz returned to private life, Mark returned to the legislative branch. He became one of a select group at the Library of Congress and attained the position of Senior Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy. This helped prepare him for his next assignment when he was asked to accept the appointment as staff director of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 104th Congress (1995–1997). It was during this time that he directed the staff of the committee in their study of the future of the Intelligence Community, IC21: The Intelligence Community in the 21st Century.

Soon after the study was completed, Mark retired from government. Over the next five years he spent time in the private sector as a consultant to government and industry on intelligence issues. Once again, as a result of his work and deep knowledge of intelligence issues, Mark was asked to accept another position in the executive branch, this time on the staff of the Director of Central Intelligence. He initially served as Counselor to the Director and then in June 2002 began his service as the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Analysis and Production as well as Vice Chairman for Evaluation on the National Intelligence Council.

In truth, three years is simply not enough time to make fundamental changes in government. However, Dr. Lowenthal has made a good start, initiating a variety of projects that have the potential to improve the practice of analysis by the Intelligence Community. In collaboration with the principal members of the National Security Council, Mark provided the leadership required to have the Intelligence Community adopt the National Intelligence Priorities Framework. The framework provides

guidance on the priorities of the most senior national policymakers for collection requirements, analysis and production and the allocation of resources to include acquisition decisions affecting all members of the Intelligence Community. He then instituted a comprehensive evaluation to assess the Community's performance. Along the way, Mark found time to write a novel, to win a championship on the game show Jeopardy!, and to teach university courses.

The American public is fortunate to have individuals with experience, energy and intelligence willing to serve our country in these critical times. I thank Mark for his service to our country and wish him, his lovely wife Cynthia, and their children, Sarah and Adam, all the best as he embarks upon this second retirement.

THE UNITED STATES-LIBYA RELATIONS ACT OF 2005

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, March 20, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I introduced the United States-Libya Relations Act of 2005. I am proud to have authored this bill, which I believe will fortify a historic change in Libyan policies and will strengthen relations between the United States and Libya.

In December 2003, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi made a path breaking decision. He decided to dismantle Libya's weapons of mass destruction and turn them over to his longtime nemesis, the United States, and to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). With that decision, Col. Qadhafi fundamentally changed the regional security situation, his nation's diplomatic standing, and the economic outlook for the Libyan people.

And, most important, he established a model for other rogue nations around the world to follow. While the Libya breakthrough is significant in its own right, it has much broader implications. If the United States can convince other nations to follow Libya's example, we can fundamentally improve our own national security, strengthen international security and improve the daily lives of millions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to see the Administration take full strategic advantage of this historic opportunity.

When Libya announced that it was renouncing WMD, President Bush said, "Leaders who abandon the pursuit of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and the means to deliver them, will find an open path to better relations with the United States and other free nations."

Now we need to do a better job of implementing the President's pledge. We need to promote the "Libya model" as an example for U.S. relations with proliferator states such as North Korea and Iran.

Proliferators must understand that a definitive end to their efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction will bring a new era of positive relations with the United States. And the whole world must see that the United States keeps its word to improve relations and work with those states who abandon their illegal weapons programs. It is my sincere belief that other nations can be encouraged to follow the

Libya example, but we must be certain that Libya's experience is positive and that its dramatic reversal in policy is rewarded.

While we have taken some actions that respond positively to Libya's gesture, but we have not done as much as is warranted by the magnitude and historic nature of this opportunity.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the "United States-Libya Relations Act of 2005." This legislation is intended to: reinforce U.S. and Libyan commitments to one another; strengthen bilateral relations; facilitate the integration of Libya into the international community; and encourage positive change in Libyan society.

This bill fully implements the President's promise that countries that relinquish weapons of mass destruction will find an "open path" to better relations with the United States. The legislation foresees a variety of benefits for Libya—support for U.S. investment and trade with Libya, increased educational exchanges and other forms of people-to-people contacts, and an end to the political and economic isolation of Libya.

This legislation puts the U.S. Congress squarely on record as supporting the President's policy, affirming that Libya's decision to abandon weapons of mass destruction "marks an unprecedented step" that "suggests a model approach for other countries" that abandon their pursuit of weapons of mass destruction.

There are two types of regime change. A regime can be changed by others through the use of force. On the other hand, a regime can change its policies without changing its leadership. Rogue states need to know that both options are on the table. I want this bill to serve as a beacon for rogue nations that want to come in from the cold—that want to end their isolation and impoverishment, as Colonel Qadhafi did.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that this bill may raise questions in two—regards terrorism and human rights. First, as we all know, Libya remains on the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism. But it is my understanding, based on conversations with numerous U.S. government officials and a statement made yesterday by Undersecretary of State William Burns before the International Relations Committee, that since at least December 2003 Libya has not supported international terrorist groups, and, in fact, that it has been very helpful to us in fighting the global war on terrorism. Let me make clear that my bill does not call on the Administration to remove Libya from the terrorism list before it is warranted by the facts and ongoing discussions between our government and officials of the Libyan government.

Second, as my colleagues in the Congress know, I have a lifelong commitment to human rights, and my legislation emphasizes the importance of supporting human rights and democratic values in Libya both through dialogue and through deed. This legislation is unwavering in its commitment to American values of human rights and democracy, but, in the interest of promoting the Libyan model and enhancing international security, we should not put bilateral relations on ice until respect for human rights and democracy have been fully achieved.

Mr. Speaker, it is right and appropriate for the United States to offer proliferators an opportunity to change their policies and benefit